

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1881

NUMBER 20

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—Rua do Marquês d'Aramatens  
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## COLONIZATION RESULTS.

Our attention has been called to an incident which has lately occurred in the province of São Paulo, and which is pointed out as a proof of the tendency of immigration and the good results of the system now in operation. It seems that a Swiss family of the name of Siegrist had lived on the plantation of Colonel Queiroz Telles, near Campinas, for a period of 26 years. Last year the aged father wished to see his native land before his death, and the whole family returned home. This year, however, Balthazar Siegrist, a younger member of the family, returned to Brazil and brought 59 Swiss colonists with him, the whole party arriving at Col. Queiroz Telles' plantation on the 5th inst.

We are glad to note this incident, not for the reason that we believe it to be an indication of a coming tide of immigration, nor that we are ready to accept it as a fair sample of an existing state of affairs throughout the empire, but simply because of its value as an individual instance of good treatment on the part of a planter, and of a corresponding confidence and loyalty on the part of his dependents. As the newspapers have recorded no similar occurrence, we are justified in referring to it as an isolated example of the kind. It proves that this one planter—and we trust there are many others of the same kind—has dealt justly with his employees, and has made his service desirable through fair treatment and square dealing. It is not a thing, however, for which the least credit is due, as all these things are simple obligations in one's daily life for the performance of which no more credit is due than for telling the truth. The instance is noteworthy, nevertheless, because it illustrates the good results of such a policy.

There are a few points in this case, however, which the newspapers do not mention, about which we have a little curiosity. After serving twenty-six years on one plantation, what were the savings of the Siegrist family, and how much money did they take back to Switzerland with them? Twenty-six years of hard, uninterrupted labor should have left something to the credit of the family, as a provision against sickness and old age. Was this the case? And furthermore, how is it that an industrious family remained in service twenty-six long years without acquiring land and a home of their own? In the United States such a family would have had a little farm within a year, and would have paid for it within five years. The young men would have worked for their wealthy neighbors just the same, while the father and other members of the family would have tilled the little farm and added something day by day to their little fortune. Such families often, very often, grow rich and prosperous. Why can not such a result occur in the province of São Paulo? Admitting that the Siegrist family received the best of treatment, and that members of it have gladly returned to the old service, is it to be presumed that the problem of immigration has been solved and that many immigrants will follow them and be content with the same rewards? The laboring classes of

Europe all know that in the United States they can buy land cheaply, make homes for themselves, and become citizens in every sense of the term. Will not the great majority expect the same inducements from Brazil?

Practically speaking, it is little credit to this country that an honest, hard-working family spent twenty-six long years here without ever acquiring a foot of soil, or a single political right. Were the country wholly barren, or overcrowded with population, such a result would not be surprising, but in a province so fertile and so sparsely populated as São Paulo, and in a new country at that, this result is certainly illogical and unpromising. Our Brazilian friends should bear in mind that the question is a broader one than is here indicated, and that it includes more than good treatment on the part of the planters. We repeat again that Brazil's great need is neither servile nor bound labor, but free, independent laborers.

From the *Journal de Commercio*, July 5.

## INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION.

Through the medium of the imperial legation at Washington the government has sent the announcement that Brazil can not be represented in the International Cotton Exposition, projected at Atlanta, Georgia. It has assuredly been a lack of appropriations for services of this character which leads the imperial government to this conclusion, and it is unnecessary to add that, lamentable as must be the absence of Brazil in the expositions to which she is constantly invited, the reason for not appearing can not be better founded. The strict observance of the law of public expenditure is an argument to which others are opposed in vain, since it does not comprise unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances which any exception is able to justify. It is a doctrine which we have sustained in discussion, and which it is necessary to repeat in each particular case. We believe, however, that with the insignificant expenditure for which the means remain in the budget, it will be possible and fit not to throw away the opportunity for studying the improvements in the cotton industry which are going to be exhibited at Atlanta. The decline of this branch of our agriculture is assuredly not a phenomenon for which the remedy is offered in expositions, but should be the reason for making known among ourselves the new methods of cultivation of the precious shrub, and of its utilization by industry.

In this respect it will not be out of place to record that, if no other plant has been seen to extend the area of its cultivation with such rapidity as cotton, no one also has exceeded it in the ascending progression of consumption. In the United States alone the consumption of cotton in 1880 had augmented 146 per cent. in the South, 150 per cent. in the West, 83 per cent. in New England, and 18 per cent. in the Middle States.

During the American war Brazil quintupled her production of cotton, constituting herself in a brief period of time the first

producer of this article. The learned Agassiz, placing in relief this surprising economic phenomenon, noted, with profound judgment, that a similar progress in our cotton industry would enter into operation when Brazil disbanded the great number of able-bodied laborers employed in the Paraguayan war, and without having to import either Chinese or capital, but simply through the vitality of productive forces. The province of São Paulo where the cotton tree had never blossomed, and others as Ceará, Parahyba and Alagoas where the cultivation of the precious plant had nearly disappeared, would then produce extraordinarily. The high price of the product would be compensated by the liberality of these forces, remunerating the laborer and compensating the burden of production.

The circumstances have changed, but the regimen of taxation has not changed, and there has been no improvement in the conditions of transportation from many localities far removed from the seaboard where the most and best cotton was produced at that time. There are cotton belts where the planter gives 100 per cent. of the product to whom will transport it on the backs of animals to the consuming markets, over impassable roads; and this product, thus burdened, then pays, besides the legitimate commercial expenses, general imposts and provincial imposts. In the exceptional period of the war of secession, the fabulous price of the product was sufficient for all this. The cause was transitory, and has passed. There remains, however, the double tax, general and provincial, and what can be hoped for an industry thus burdened, except in privileged localities?

It is assuredly not from one day to another, nor to one's wishes and necessities, that conditions of transport can be changed. It is a necessity that we shall resign ourselves to what comes in the natural order of things. But it is not so with what is caused by the impost which can be revised every year, and it must not be forgotten that, whatever may be the financial situation for which provisions will have to be made, there is a limit for all taxation which can not be exceeded without causing the contrary effect of reducing the taxable material.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that cotton, long since deposed from its throne of product king, has disappeared from the list of our productions, and that augmenting it and not reducing it is the economic necessity for every provident country which does not wish to mortgage its future by a combination of causes which can, at a given moment, decrease a principal source of wealth.

The United States are not sufficient at the same time for the great productive enterprises and the extraordinary expansion of industrial forces, some organized and others organizing, which absorb a large part of human activity. The consumption of cotton there tends to surpass production, and to Brazil should be reserved the part of the great provider of this article to the industry of cotton manufacture, so insatiable of the raw material at a low price. It is all that we can do to produce under such condi-



## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Pará provincial assembly adjourned on the 26th ult.

—The May receipts of the Mandos custom house were 15,024\$752.

—The Bahia provincial assembly will probably close its sessions to-day.

—The June receipts of the Rio Grande *mea de rendas* amounted to 122,702\$373.

—The surveys for a telegraph line connecting Fortaleza, Ceará, with Maranhão and Pará, have been begun.

—The June receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 864,426\$538, against 658,097\$985 in the same month of 1880.

—The recent mule sales at Sorocaba, São Paulo, resulted in some important sales, the prices ranging from 72\$ to 90\$ per head.

—The June receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice amounted to 18,684\$798, of which the city office furnished 5,760\$860.

—A new industrial establishment was opened in the city of São Paulo on the 2nd inst., in the shape of a manufactory of hats.

—The scientific commission now engaged in determining the magnetic lines along the Brazilian coast spent five days on the island of Fernando de Noronha, between the 4th and 10th ult.

—The Pará provincial budget contains an appropriation for Julius Caesar, to enable him to go to Europe and make a balloon. We are glad the money is to be spent in this way. All such expenditures should be for balloons.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* of Bahia, of the 25th ult., says that the emancipation commission of that city has finished its labors, and that the names of 102 slaves have been selected for liberation under the present distribution of the fund.

—The fourteen assembly districts of Bahia have thirty-three candidates already for the next general election, and more are heard from daily. It is feared that the new reform has not provided districts enough for one legislator in twenty.

—The greater part of the prisoners confined in the jail at Palmares, Pernambuco, made their escape on the night of the 24th ult. by breaking through a wall. Seven of these were captured on the following day, but the others were still at large at last accounts.

—It is said that the recently-discovered silver mine at Abacé, Minas Geraes, promises to be very rich. Two analyses by Dr. Christipiano Tavares, of the Ouro Preto school of mines, are said to have given respectively 2,220 and 2,360 grains of silver to the ton of galena ore.

—The provincial *consulado* of Parahyba seems to be in trouble, it having been discovered that the books of that office have been seriously mutilated by tearing out leaves and inserting others in their places. A commission is now trying to find out why it was done.

—The *Gazeta de Campinas* relates that 59 Swiss colonists arrived on the plantation of Col. Queiroz Telles on the 5th inst. They were induced to come to Brazil by a Swiss colonist who had just returned home with his father, after having resided on this plantation for 26 years.

—A murder took place on the 2nd ult. on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha, a celebrated cutthroat, Bernardo Anselmo da Silva, being stabbed by some unknown convict. This Bernardo has committed four murders within two years, two of them occurring on the island.

—An unhappy slave woman recently threw herself, with two children in her arms, into the Rio Parahyba at S. Fidelis to escape the further misery of a slave's life. She had run away from her master, had been shut up in the S. Fidelis jail for some days, and was about to be taken back to her master.

—The coasting steamer which arrived at Pará on the 25th ult., carried over forty slaves to be sold in that province. The suppression, or attempted suppression, of the slave traffic in the south seems to be driving that inhuman trade into the northern provinces, where the rural legislators have not yet awakened to its danger.

—The provincial assembly of Pará not only passed the bill authorizing the investment of 200,000\$ of the public money in a private sugar manufacturing enterprise, but in doing so on the 15th ult., expressed all speeches in opposition. The use of the *gongol* to carry measures of this character, or in fact to carry any measure, reflects little credit on any legislative assembly.

—Three civil engineers, Francisco Antonio Carneiro da Cunha, João Evangelista Carneiro da Cunha and Luiz Monteiro Caminhão, have petitioned the government for a 7 per cent. guarantee on a total capital of 2,100,000\$, to be invested in three central sugar factories in the province of Parahyba. The minister of agriculture has asked for proofs of contracts made with agriculturists for the supply of sugar cane, from which it is to be inferred that the guarantee will be accorded.

—The waters of the Amazon have begun falling.

—The Bahia foundlings hospital has 270 children under its care at the present time, of which 210 are girls and 60 boys.

—The steamer *Gegua* landed 36 *beriberi* patients on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha on the 21st ult., making a total number of 148 sent there for treatment. Forty of these returned at the end of June fully recovered from that terrible infirmity.

—A report comes from Limeira to the effect that a riot took place in that town on the 10th inst., in which some 20 Italians pruned the streets in a disorderly manner, and seriously wounded a merchant, José Antonio de Macedo, with three revolver shots. No cause is given for the riot, except that five soldiers had just been withdrawn from the place, leaving only two to guard the jail.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—A new station on the Caraguá railway, named S. Domingos, was inaugurated on the 9th inst.

—Decree 8,063, of the 17th of April, approves provisionally the regulations and tariffs of the Sobral railway of Ceará, between Canocim and Grapiú.

—Decree 8,130, of the 11th ult., approves with modifications the statutes of the "Junio de Fôr e Piauí" railway, and authorizes the company organized under them to transact business in the empire.

—The first electric railway, now working in the neighborhood of Berlin, is so satisfactory that a second is projected, to run to another district of the suburbs. The cost of construction is only \$37,500 a kilometre.

—The May receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 140,196\$240 and the expenditures to 72,239\$520 leaving a surplus of 67,956\$720. The surplus for the five months ending May 31, amounts to 498,936\$799.

—The receipts of the "Macalé e Campos" railway in June amounted to 110,748\$700. The number of passengers carried was 795 of the first-class, and 1,649 of the third-class. The freight traffic included 1,853½ tons of coffee and 1,597 tons of sugar.

—An experiment is soon to be made with a Baldwin tramway locomotive on the S. Christovão line in this city. It is designed to run the locomotive from the Mangue station to the Tijuca terminus, in order to effect a reduction in the running time which is now so great a drawback to that important suburb.

—The minister of agriculture issued orders on the 2nd inst. to the effect that the sums of £5,140 and 305,280\$ should be placed in the London treasury agency, the first for the purchase of material to renew the state telegraph lines in the southern provinces, and the second for the purchase of rails and accessories for the Dom Pedro II railway prolongation.

—The public-spirited citizens of Tintny, São Paulo, have started a subscription for the purpose of purchasing tickets in the great lottery of this city—the proceeds of which, should there be any, are to be invested in the projected railway branch from that place to Jacatava. Building railways through lottery investments is a new departure and is worthy of record.

—With the intention of soliciting the necessary appropriations from the next legislature, the minister of agriculture has requested the president of Espírito Santo to prepare detailed estimates for the construction of a railway in that province, running from Victoria into the districts of Santa Joana, Porto de Souza, Guandú de Baixo and Guandú de Cima. The ostensible reason for this step is to afford an outlet for the agricultural products of these localities. What those products are, does not yet appear.

—The inauguration of the "Oeste de Minas" railway at São João d'El-Rei will take place about the beginning of August, it being expected that the road will be completed with the present month. The line is now in operation for a distance of 49 kilometers. As this railway has a gauge of only 2½ feet, and is being constructed at a cost of only 18,000\$ per kilometer, its completion and operation will be awaited with general interest. The difference between its cost and that of the broad gauge extension between Sítio and Barbacena—over 230,000\$ per kilometer—is a matter of some moment in a country like the interior of Minas.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, of July 1.

—The presidential election in Chile was a quiet and one-sided affair. Dr. Santa María being the only candidate after General Baquedano retired.

—In Uruguay matters remain unchanged, but by no means settled or promising; and the approach of the general elections will increase the fear of complications and disturbances.

—We have complaints from the North and West of the disappearance of letters, and hardly a day passes but some one sends word to us that valuable letters cannot be trusted in the mails. A poor woman of San Pedro has lost three letters with small remittances.

—Governor Osborn, United States minister in Chile, having been promoted to the same position in Brazil, will visit the Plata 'en route' to Rio, before long, which will give us an opportunity of expressing our appreciation of his good services, in connection with General Osborne here, on the Chilean question.

—Telegrams received from London announce that Mr. Clark has floated the Transandine Railway Company, the business having been done mostly with American bankers in London. This will involve the speedy completion of the Western Railway from Itagando to Villa Mercedes, to there connect it with the Trans-Andine line. This is cheering news for this country, and warrants a little elation.

—The works for the tramway from Santa Fé to the Colonias, which have been opposed by very numerous difficulties, have at last been commenced, and there is every probability of the line being established and proving a success. The only difficulty still to be overcome is the passage of the Salado, but it is expected that it will not prove quite so great as it appears at first sight.

—Notwithstanding all our elation at our wonderful prosperity and our improved credit, the various departments are unable to meet small bills for actual want of money, and creditors are compelled to wear out shoeleather and patience in running after a bill which is delayed on all kinds of pretexts, because there would be no money to pay it if it were to be despatched. This is not to our credit, and it is unnecessary. It would not be a difficult matter to so arrange the finances of the nation, that each department would not be bankrupt most of the time.

—The Chilean question is settled so far as the executives are concerned, the final agreement as to the pharmacology of certain minor paragraphs, having been agreed upon Saturday of last week, but the information of our former edition has not been materially modified. The compact will now go to the legislative bodies of the republics, and, if approved, will end this long-vexed question.

—Business is dull, despite the buoyancy of anticipation. This is owing to the rapid decline of gold, and the doubt respecting the near future. It is impossible to do business when our current money fluctuates 15 to 20 per cent. in a single month. If the decline continues, or gold remains as low as at present, the holders of stocks of goods will suffer a loss which will severely try their strength; and it appears to be doubtful if we shall settle down to a gold basis without some hard pinchings, from losses and possible shaking of confidence in credits.

—We have just been informed from a most reliable source, that great and influential wire-pulling from this city is at work, in order to secure the impunity of the murderers of the two English estanciaeros in Corrientes, Messrs. Guthrie and Macdonald, and, knowing the force of such instrumentalities, we hope the government will study its own and the country's interests by making a speedy example of them. The escape of these ruffians, or of any one of them, if permitted to take place, will be known in England, and, even should no worse consequences follow, it will be remembered, to act as an argument to carry the tide of immigration elsewhere for many years to come.

—Congress, in the lower house, has before it the Riachuelo dock project of Mr. Woongate, which the committee on public works has passed, amending it so as to give the government the right to expropriate in twenty years. Other docks at the north of the Riachuelo can be built. The government will make no agreement as to depth of the Riachuelo channel. A tonnage of \$25,000 for every month of delay in completing the works after four years, is imposed, and some minor changes. While there is some opposition to giving the work to private parties, it is so unfounded, and the project has so many friends, that it will undoubtedly pass.

LATEST reports from Cuba are very favorable respecting the sugar crop. Good weather all over the island had allowed planters to continue grinding without interruption, thereby considerably reducing the deficiency anticipated earlier in the season. Some parties now think that the decrease will hardly reach 10 per cent as compared with last year, the total production of which was about 500,000 tons. "These favorable results," according to the Havana *Weekly Report*, "must be accounted for by the abundant yield of the cane, despite its smallness, and the insignificant losses occasioned by fires on the estates, only few cases of this sort having been reported throughout the whole year."—*N. C. Commercial Bulletin*, May 21.

## A RUNAWAY SLAVE.

The following advertisement for a runaway slave, which may be seen in the *Cruzeiro* of the 3rd inst., contains some particulars of interest to those who believe in slavery as a "corner-stone of our civilization," and all that. The reward offered for the runaway is 200\$000, and the advertisement reads as follows:

On the 6th of January of the current year there escaped from Bernardino de Souza Rocha, engaged in agriculture on the lands which form a part of the Paratzo plantation, near the station of Desengano, Dom Pedro II railway, the slave Benedicto, dark brown, appearing to be from 20 to 22 years of age, good height, full strength, wavy hair, large eyes and full face, looks early and speaks well. It is suspected that he knows how to read and write, and to work well at the occupation of tailor. It is believed that he has a small black mark on one side of the face. He has the marks of the *cunha de bacalhau* (punishment with a whip of leather thongs) which had been inflicted upon him when the slave of a former mistress, a *fazendeira* at Bemposta, where he also carried an iron collar during one year and some months.

No wonder that Benedicto looked surly and ran away! A slave of 22 years who has had the intelligence to learn to read and write in secret, and to learn the trade of tailor, is hardly the man to whip with the *bacalhau* so that the scars disfigure him for life, nor to degrade with an iron collar like a wild beast for a year and some months. It is just these men whom the slave-holder's lash and irons drive into frenzy and crime. The former mistress upon whom these cruelties are laid, may thank good fortune that she escaped the passions which her brutal ignorance called into life. It is not every slave-holder who escapes so well.

## A BOARD OF COFFEE BROKERS.

As we stated a few weeks ago, the coffee brokers of this city have long felt the necessity for more system in the conduct of their business. They finally decided to take action on the subject and have now organized themselves into the New York Board of Coffee Brokers. The object is to systematize and regulate the business as conducted at present; to protect the interests of its members, but not thereby to antagonize the importers and jobbers; to settle questions in dispute, and to arbitrate on them when necessary; and in general to do all that good business methods may require.

A constitution and by-laws have been adopted, and the following officers elected for the current year:—President, John F. Scott; Vice-President, Wm. D. Mackey; Treasurer, George G. Nevins; Recording Secretary, James H. Briggs; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Thompson. Governing Committee—James Scott, Frank Williams, W. H. Kirkland, John K. McNulty, James W. Phyle.

These gentlemen are well known in coffee circles and will inspire confidence in the management. Suitable rooms will soon be engaged. The board will not trade as an exchange, at least not in the beginning, but will hold itself ready to adopt whatever methods the future may demand. We believe much good will result to the trade at large from this organization. An interior merchant sending his orders heretofore to a broker will know that he will be treated uniformly with other purchasers as to commissions, terms and everything relating to the handling of that staple.—*New York Green*, May 7.

THE total export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain during the four months ending April 30 amounted to 62,932,300 yards, against 82,797,300 yards in the same period of 1880.

A NOTICE appeared in our columns, some weeks ago, of an improved process of roasting coffee, by which, it was stated, the quantity hitherto supplied to the grocer from the raw material would be some eight per cent. more than he receives at present from the roaster. We are now enabled to state that the patents have not only been secured in this country, but they have been obtained for foreign countries. The process consists in roasting coffee in an enclosed vessel under atmospheric pressure, thereby retaining not only the best constituent parts of the berry, but also concentrating their essential qualities, besides preserving an amount of weight which has hitherto been exhausted by evaporation. A large company is being formed to conserve these rights in this country and abroad; the rights for France and Germany have already been obtained.—*London Green*.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1881.

We are glad to announce that the grave wounds received by the President of the United States in the recent dastardly attempt against his life, are not likely to result fatally. All recent telegrams speak of him as improving, from which it is to be inferred that his temperate habits and vigorous strength will bring him safely through. This result will give great satisfaction everywhere, not only to Americans who have a high personal regard for President Garfield, but to all foreigners who have learned to appreciate him for his sterling worth as a man and a statesman.

We give on another page some valuable statistics, collected by the bureau of statistics at Washington, relative to the production and consumption of coffee throughout the world. In our next issue we shall give other interesting tables upon the production of coffee in the West Indies and Guiana. The tables will serve a useful purpose in showing the growth of production in various countries, from which valuable comparisons can be drawn as to the growth of this industry in Brazil. In this sense the Brazilian planter will be able to determine whether he has been keeping pace with his competitors elsewhere, and what the outlook is for the future of the industry. Should it be shown that he has been falling behind, then his next effort should be to determine what influences are holding him back, and what others are aiding his competitors.

OUR Brazilian friends who are so clamorous for more protection, especially those who demand protection for Brazilian shipping and the coasting trade, will find some interesting facts in another column with reference to the results of that policy in the United States. We have seen so many references to the protection policy of the United States as the prime source of that remarkable development and wealth of today, that we are curious to see how this unfortunate result will be explained. Of all the industries in the United States there is not one so highly protected as that of ship-building. An American can buy and wear a coat of British cloth, or he can buy and use a machine of French or German manufacture. A foreign-built ship, however, he is neither permitted to buy, nor to sail under his own flag. He is not even permitted to repair his own home-built vessel with foreign material beyond a certain percentage of its value. Still further, an American-built vessel which has been navigated under a foreign flag, can not again be registered as an American vessel. The navigation laws of the United States positively forbid the granting of registers to any vessel not

built and continuously owned in that country. It is true that a vast amount of property in foreign-built ships is owned in the United States, but not one of these vessels is permitted an American register, or to sail under the American flag, or is entitled to the protection of American laws. In this one species of property an American is denied the commonest rights of property and enterprise under the protection of his own laws. And yet, the American mercantile marine is declining from year to year, and foreign ship-owners not burdened with such oppressive restrictions are growing rich out of American freights. It is a fine illustration of the results of this monstrous economic error of protecting home industries. If the theory is right, then the American mercantile marine ought to lead the world; if it is wrong, then there should follow the inevitable signs of repression and decay. Our Brazilian friends should study the subject very carefully in their present outcry for more protection.

It is announced that the "Associação Industrial" is now engaged upon a revision of the tariff which it proposes to submit to the government for adoption. The simple fact that this society is composed of manufacturers who are demanding more protection for their special industries, will make this revision one of peculiar interest. As it is a theory with these gentlemen that their goods are not protected by the present tariff, we shall probably learn through their recommendations just what they mean by protection. Were we to call it *prohibition*, they would probably reject the term with indignation; but yet, what other term can be applied to their demands? With duties already ranging from 50 to 100 200, and 300 per cent. on the class of goods on which they wish to have the tariff raised, it is impossible to use the term *protection* any longer, in the ordinary economic sense. Economists never intended to apply that term to articles which a country can not produce, or can only produce at so great a sacrifice of money and effort. If we may be permitted a suggestion or two, we would call the attention of the "Associação" to that ridiculous column of *ad valorem* percentages in the present tariff, to the discrimination against the domestic cotton factories which are trying to use the native staple, and to the many vexatious classifications and regulations which are a source of constant contention and loss. What will the "Associação" do with all these things? Will it continue and emphasize that monumental falsehood of tariff percentages, or will it give the real ones, as based upon the cost of the articles themselves? Will it explain just why a factory which imports yarn all ready for the looms is more entitled to protection than one which makes its own yarn from the native staple? And will it continue the false system of imposing all sorts of arbitrary regulations upon merchants and subjecting them to the arbitrary decisions of men who can not tell the difference between a stereotype and a steel engraving? There are many things in the tariff which need revising most urgently, but certainly not in the direction of protection. It needs simplifying, and it needs *reducing*. Any step in the contrary direction will be a serious error.

SINCE our last issue there has been an unusual activity in this city in the various movements in the interests of domestic industries. On the 4th instant there was a meeting of coffee merchants, brokers, sackers, and exporters, at the coffee exchange in Rua Municipal, at which various measures were proposed for improving the present conditions of that great industry. There was a feeble attempt on the part of one or

two men to criticise the policy of the government in saddling the industry with heavy export taxes and transportation charges, but it was at once talked down by the majority whose patriotism evidently obscures their clear appreciation of some of the simplest principles of economic science. This meeting finally concluded that the great desideratum of this industry was an annual exposition here, to be followed by itinerary expositions throughout the world. A proposition to this effect was made by Mr. Ramalho Ortigão, which was unanimously adopted. On the 8th instant a meeting was held at the department of agriculture, at the invitation of the minister, in the interest of the manufacturing industries of the empire. This meeting was attended by the directors of the Associação Industrial, two or three aldermen, the managers of several industrial establishments, and the representatives of the press. There was but one opinion about the necessity of aiding these industries, and about the one source of all aid—the government. There also seemed to be but one opinion as to the adoption of protective measures, both the minister and the manufacturers being of the opinion that measures of this character are needed to enable the domestic industries to compete with foreign importation. There was also considerable discussion with respect to an exposition of national products in this city at some time later in the year, the minister promising the cooperation of the government in furnishing a building, and in granting free transportation for exhibits coming from the provinces. Under the inspiration of these meetings and measures there has been an unusual amount of discussion in the press on the subject of government aid to home industries, and the beneficial effects of expositions. An exception to this, however, is a vigorous article in the *Journal* relating to the hurtful policy of the government in maintaining the present high transportation charges and export taxes, both of which are heavy burdens upon production. It is claimed—and with truth—that 80 per cent. of the price of coffee is absorbed in taxes, freight charges, and miscellaneous port and market charges, leaving only 20 per cent. to meet the cost of production and the planters' profits. Those who know the present state of cultivation, and the enormous interest charges paid by Brazilian planters, will readily see that coffee-growing now involves an actual loss. Of all this, however, the minister and his conferences seem to be totally ignorant.

THE decision of the Brazilian government not to take part in the Atlanta international cotton exposition of this year is deeply to be regretted. As regards this country it is a mistake full of the gravest consequences; as regards the cotton industries of the world it will occasion a loss which will be keenly felt. It may be that Brazil is not in a position to make a very creditable display, either of staple or fabric; but yet that little is vitally necessary for a complete exhibit of the world's product. In view of the fact that a fair representation at the Atlanta exposition would cost but an insignificant sum, a mere fraction of the current expenditures in profitless enterprises, it is inconceivable why the government declines the invitation. The cotton-growing industry of Brazil was at one time of considerable importance, but it is now rapidly dying out. As a good quality of staple can easily be produced over large areas of the empire, and as it can be turned into a source of national wealth, it is clear that the industry should receive every possible advantage and encouragement. It certainly should not be allowed to die out without one manly effort to reinvigorate it and to place it on fair competing terms with the rest of the world. We are told that Brazil

can not produce the staple cheap enough to compete with other countries, but we have yet to know the reason. If the causes are natural, then assuredly there should be one determined effort to overcome them; if they are artificial, then let them be removed at once. Should it transpire that the disadvantages under which the Brazilian cotton-growing industry now rests, are purely artificial and arbitrary, such as local and national taxation, discriminating duties, a false theory of labor, and an antiquated system of cultivation, then this refusal will reflect great discredit upon the government, and will convict it of gross inconsistency. If it be the honest purpose of the present cabinet to afford encouragement to domestic industries—and the introduction of new products warrants that conclusion—then why should not one of the very first steps be taken in behalf of this declining industry? The manufacturing world desires to know just what obstacles are in the way of producing these varieties at a marketable cost. If the methods of cultivation, labor, and use of machinery elsewhere have resulted advantageously, the Brazilian planter should be fully informed of it in order that he may avail himself of every improvement. And, if the national and provincial export taxes—now amounting to nine per cent.—are answerable for a part, or all of this inability to compete, then that fact should be made so clearly apparent that no ministry will hesitate for a moment to remove the unjust burdens. To encourage an industry with premiums and then discourage it with taxation is an anomaly in economic legislation which but few statesmen have had the hardihood to advocate—but it is nothing less than this which the present ministry is carrying out. We had hoped that a Brazilian commission would be sent to Atlanta to study this question of cotton production in all its phases, in order that some definite causes might be discovered for its decline in Brazil, but that has resulted in disappointment. Money will still be thrown away in the deserts of Pernambuco and Bahia, and the cotton-growing industry will soon pass out of existence, starved by indifference and neglect, and strangled by taxation.

WE regret that our esteemed contemporary, the *Crusadeiro*, has given so much importance to our brief discussion of Chinese contract labor as to devote a series of elaborate articles on the whole range of topics within the science of political economy. We then desired, and we still desire, to discuss this question of introducing Chinese laborers into Brazil under contract, and in order to confine the discussion to that question alone we specified the following points: Will it be possible to place *free* Chinese laborers on Brazilian plantations and will they remain free? Are the Chinese any better adapted to the climate than the black and white labor already on the ground? Is it desirable to continue any present system of agriculture through the employment of Chinese servile labor? *What will be done with the existing laborers in case they are supplanted by the Chinese?* We have stated some of our conclusions on these subjects, but the only answer with which the *Crusadeiro* honors us is, in effect, that we know nothing of the country, and, consequently, nothing of the questions under discussion. Our contemporary then glides off into an extended review of the economic conditions and forces of the United States, and an elaborate comparison between that country and Brazil. All this is well enough in its way, but it is fatal to the discussion of any particular topic. Except for the purpose of illustration we beg our contemporary to let the United States alone for a time, and to confine himself to the subject. It is nothing but folly to institute these compar-





# BANK OF BRAZIL

## BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30th, 1881.

### ASSETS.

#### Commercial Department:

Bills discounted: 20,330,000.000

National Treasury bills: 1,306,902.142

do on two resident endorser besides others: 2,071,497.441

Fills secured by collateral:

By commercial documents: 455,150.000

By Government bonds and shares: 316,861.000

Securities in liquidation: 4,179,996.793

Sundries, balances of various accounts: 6,336,347.493

Receivables: 824,055.812

National Treasury account, current: 9,161,133.345

Mortgage Department:

Capital account: 25,355,193.925

Supplemental loan: 3,441,173.340

Accounts Current, guaranteed:

Sundry loans: 11,971,267.398

Loans to Provincial governments: 880,745.772

Real Estate: 7,739,875.748

Government Bonds:

General, 6 1/2% interest, of nominal value 5,765,807.950

10th National loan of 1879, nominal value 19,392,561.377

30% debenture bonds of Southern Railway Co.: 180,000.000

10,800 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation Co.: 1,435,000.000

3,334 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de Quimica: 6,126.000

105 preferred shares of the Macabé & Campos company: 41,250.000

Cash: 5,999,721.597

St. Paulo Branch:

Capital account: 800,000.000

Account notes in circulation: 68,750.000

Amount current: 3,341,824.084

Interest on bills due next half year: 68,825.800

Mortgages:

Rural, at long dates: 24,599,936.350

do short: 4,697,439.974

City, at long dates: 1,457,793.100

do short: 795,554.080

Accounts in liquidation: 290,551.400

Interest due on mortgages: 75,914.190

Percentage due on administration: 25,383.410

Cash account:

In cash: 101,540.812

Hypothecary interest: 189,100.000

165,683,199.993

LIABILITIES.

Capital: 165,000 shares of R. 200.000.000

Reserve fund: 4,601,479.657

Special: 4,324,734.374

In notes of Head Bank: 21,868,500.000

do branch banks: 991,410.000

Bills payable for fixed deposits: 33,941,824.084

Accounts current: 294,444,509.553

Sundries, balances of various accounts: 1,587,337.100

Bills payable: 218,914.359

Dividends:

Unclaimed dividends: 94,310.610

The 5th on 165,000 shares at 10%: 1,650,000.000

Discounts:

On bills belonging to next half year: 651,959.890

Mortgage Department:

Capital supplied by the commercial department: 25,355,193.925

Supplemental loan: 3,441,173.340

Hypothecary Notes in circulation: 3,341,824.084

Accounts current: 71,278.384

Profits in suspense: 777,316.000

165,683,199.993

E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.

José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.

Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

# BANK OF BRAZIL

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1881.

### DEBIT.

#### Commercial Department:

Sundry entries during the half year: 136,137,820

Interest on bills for money deposited: 718,596.727

do on accounts current: 531,318.360

General expenses: 34,669.685

Expenses of liquidation: 5,603.100

Re-discounts: 2,712.120

Fees to lawyer and attorney: 7,500.000

Salaries to administration: 25,000.000

do to employees: 95,393.160

Tax on dividends: 24,750.000

Mortgage Department:

Interest on hypothecary notes: 91,961.520

Salaries to experts: 17,000.000

Valuation of estate for mortgages: 50.000

New reserve fund: 451,443.880

5th dividend on 165,000 shares of the bank at 10%: 1,650,000.000

Percentage of administration: 41,250.000

Special reserve: 365,327.690

4,195,880.082

CREDIT.

#### Commercial Department:

Sundry entries during the half year: 197,386.600

Discounts on bills: 1,412,203.980

do on bills deposited as security: 27,278.300

Interest on over due bills: 1,404.300

do on securities in liquidation: 51,125.670

do on guaranteed accounts current: 675,415.304

do on apolices: 483,360.000

Commissions: 10,995.513

Rent of buildings: 3,355.800

Profit on sale of apolices: 269,622.011

do of shares: 269,622.011

Dividends on shares of diverse companies: 667.390

Mortgage Department:

Interest on mortgages: 86,666.710

do do overdue: 55,698.770

Percentage of administration: 26,984.740

Commissions: 2,170.600

Expenses of liquidation: 5,339.398

St. Paulo branch:

Profit on its transactions: 203,827.514

4,195,880.082

E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, July 4, 1881.

Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held on May 25th, it was stated that this company had bought the two steamers *City of Rio de Janeiro* and *City of Paris*, lately owned by Roach's Brazil line, and the assets included \$400,000 paid on account of these purchases. The *City of Paris* will take the place of the *Crescent City* between New York and Aspinwall, and the *City of Rio de Janeiro* will be put on the route between San Francisco and Panama.

# MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1881.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 4th instant. Since then prices in the United States have not improved, the advices from European markets have again been more unfavorable and the receipts here have increased. In view of these combined influences dealers have had to reduce their currency prices to 30 to 35 reis per 10 kilos, chiefly on the lower grades, and at that reduction a fair amount of business has been transacted, Europe again absorbing the greater part thereof.

The sterling cost, however, owing to the rise in exchange shows a decline of only 4 to 10 d per cwt. on the lower grades whereas on the better qualities it shows an advance to an equal extent, and in view of a further upward tendency in exchange the market closes very quiet.

The total sales since the 4th instant amount to 101,540 bags.

The clearances have been:

United States:

July 5 New York Br str Dutton: 10,549

11 Baltimore Am bk Adelaide (still loading): 4,009

11 do " str Emma Ritch: 4,009

11 do " bk Aqueduct: 5,779

Europe:

July 4 Lisbon f. o. Nor bgn Saphir: 4,004

4 Havre Br str Hirschfeld: 4,258

5 Marseilles It str Abbatia: 4,877

7 Antwerp Br str Hirschfeld: 1,118

8 Mediterranean It str L'Albia: 7,261

8 Havre Fr str San Martin: 7,471

9 Hamburg Gr str Bremen Ayres: 3,538

9 Southampton, Havre Br str Deau: 4,519

11 Bordeaux Br str Magellan: 4,522

Railways:

July 7 River Plate Br str Patagonia: 450

8 do " Br str Kepler: 500

11 do " Br str Schuler: 182

Receipts have considerably increased and the daily average since the 1st instant amounts to

9,652 bags

against 5,354 in same period of June 1880

" 6,876 " " 1879

" 7,121 " " 1878

" 6,215 " " 1877

" 4,758 " " 1876

The receipts at Rio during the last crop-year, as already stated in our last report, were 4,519,874 bags, and the most reliable information which we have been able to obtain lead us to believe that a similar quantity will come forward during the present crop-year.

For it seems beyond question that about 1,000,000 bags have been left over from the old crop and it seems equally certain that the new crop will not fall much short of 3,500,000 bags.

The quality of the new crop's bean, judging from the samples which have so far come to hand, leaves much to be desired and is in no way superior to that of last crop.

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed: 4\$100 — 6\$200

Superior: 4 500 — 5 150

Good first: 4 500 — 4 650

Regular first: 4 100 — 4 300

Ordinary first: 3 500 — 3 800

Good second: 3 000 — 3 300

Ordinary second: 2 600 — 2 800

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Prime United States: 51.30 55.75 11.68 cts.

Good: 4.60 50.65 10.97 "

Fair to good: 4.50 49.11 10.66 "

Fair: 4.35 47.10 10.35 "

Good Channel: 3.95 43.10 9.50 "

Fair: 3.60 41.11 8.88 "

Low: 3.50 34.11 7.54 "

(f. l. h. ex freight and commission, exchange 22 1/2 in sterling and net in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 190,000 bags.

Flour.—The arrivals have been:

4,250 barrels per Geo. Penabaz from Baltimore.

The sales since the 4th instant amount to about 10,000 barrels and the stock in first hands to-day consists of about 35,000 barrels.

We quote:

Trisite 20\$75—21\$500 last sales

Gallego 21 000—21 500

Haxal 21 000—21 500

Dunlop 21 000—21 500

O'Dance 20 000—20 500

Mc Cance 20 000—20 500

Baltimore 17 000—20 000

St. Louis 17 000—20 000

River Plate 17 000—18 000 nominal

Chili 17 000—18 000 nominal

Market steady.

Lard.—The arrivals were:

1,850 kegs per Canfanero from Baltimore

5,000 " Geo. Prohaly " do

The market continued depressed and prices receded to

410 " " " George

400 " " " New York

During the last few days, however, owing to cable advices from the United States, reporting a considerable rise in prices there, the market has again become firmer and 430 reis has been paid for George, sellers now asking 450 reis per lb.

Kerosene.—The market remains firm at 7500—7500 per case for Devo's Brilliant.

Arrivals:

12,700 cases per Lorezin from New York.

do The arrivals have been:

400 barrels per Joseph Baker from New York

150 " Lorezin from do

market unchanged at 7500—8500 per barrel.

Turpentine.—Market without alteration at 480—500 reis per kilo.

Arrivals 200 cases per Joseph Baker from New York.

# Here.—Quotations:

Bass (Hlers & Bell) 7\$600—7\$700

Tenant 4 500—5 000

Guinness Stout 7 200—7 300

German, Carlsberg 7 250—7 350

do other brands 4 000—4 500

American nominal

Pitch Pine.—The 364,965 feet per Rosella Smith from Brunswick referred to in our last, have been sold at 45\$000 per dozen, establishing an advance of 4\$500 per dozen over the last sale which was at 42\$000.

The two cargoes of

317,823 feet per Allion from Savannah

and 351,641 " Ohite " St. Mary

which had been warehouse in March last, have also passed into second hands.

There is a good demand and as the supply affords and loading is very small, the present high prices here are likely to be kept up until the shipments shall again become large.

White Pine.—The arrivals consist of only 7,034 feet per Joseph Baker from New York.

The market continues firm at 115 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—In demand. No arrivals.

We quote nominally 38\$000—37\$000 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—The market remains in the same position, no fresh supply having come to hand.

Last sale from first hands at 38\$000 per dozen.

Some sales from second hands have been effected last week at 41\$000 per dozen.

Coals.—The arrivals since the 1st inst. have been:

477 tons and 50 tons Coke per Sferum from New Castle

1,850 tons per Infanter from Cardiff

416 " Deur Marles from do

348 " Sparkling Foam from Greenock

493 " Arctica from do



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Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Manufactures' goods, Hardware, Dry Goods and specialties generally suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that country, by furnishing reliable information regarding the special modes of preparing and packing merchandise, so essential to their profitable acceptance there, and by means of their Rio de Janeiro house, bringing the American Producers and Manufacturers into direct communication with the Brazilian merchants.

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
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Reserve fund..... " 140,000

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Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart
City of Paris	Capt. Crowell	July 29	Aug 5
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	Aug 29	Sept 5
City of Paris	Capt. Crowell	Sept 29	Oct 5

Pass between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st class \$150  
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1881

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
July 21	Nova.....	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.
Aug 9	Gundlachs.....	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.

The outward steamers are due here about the beginning and middle of each month; proceeding to the River Plate, after the necessary stop in this port.

For freights and passages apply to  
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